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Sight deposits in Canakkale were 500,000 lira in 1950, 800,000 lira at the end of 1951, and 907,000 lira on 11 March 1952; while during the same period, term deposits rose from 723,000 to 992,500 lira. Merchant deposits rose from 67,000 lira in 1950 to 362,000 lira in 1951, while official deposits in the same period rose from 429,000 to 852,000 lira.

#### Education

The existing schools and teaching cadre, though growing daily, are still insufficient; village school teachers are especially lacking.

The following schools exist: Canakkale has a lycee, a girls' secondary trade school, a girls' evening trade school, and five primary schools; secondary schools are located in Iapseki, Biga, Gelibolu, Can, Yenice, Ezine, Ayvalik, and Bayramic; a men's trade school and a girls' evening trade school are located in Gelibolu; 27 primary schools exist in district and subdistrict centers; and primary schools are located in 342 of the province's 559 villages.

The province has a total of 33,163 children of school age, of whom 27,160 attend school. Of these, 5,905 attend city schools (3,050 boys, 2,855 girls) and 21,255, village schools (11,420 boys, 9,835 girls).

#### Health

The only serious health menace is tuberculosis. This year, a 25-bed tuberculosis pavillion was added to the existing 75-bed state hospital in Canakkale; while the former People's House in Biga has been converted into a 50-bed health center, 30 beds of which are reserved for tuberculosis patients. There are also five-bed dispensaries in Gelibolu, Erebat, Biga Lapseki, and Bayramic.

It is hoped that next year, abandoned barracks in Kirazli Subdistrict can be converted into a 250-bed hospital. Also, a health center is to be established on Imroz Island.

#### Roads

Canakkale, which forms the 22d branch area of the Highways Directorate, contains 287 kilometers of roads, of which 257 kilometers are macadam.

A contract has been let for the construction of a road between Biga and Genen; the road is being built by the Garanti Bank. Studies have been completed for a Biga-Lapseki road; while 500,000 lira has already been expended on the Kucukuyu-Ayvacic road.

#### Canakkale Municipality

The city was completely destroyed in World War I; and then, after having made a slow recovery, was virtually destroyed again by fire 3 years ago. Today, it has a population of 11,633, comprising 4,000 families.

The water system was constructed in 1900 and serves only 700 homes. Expansion is now under way, with a 425,000 lira appropriation. The electric plant provides 24-hour service. The installations, built in 1930, were expanded in 1947 at a cost of 500,000 lira.

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Kemal Senol, a member of the governor's staff, is now serving as acting mayor.

Gelibolu

Gelibolu is the largest district center in Canakkale, with a population in excess of 11,000. The mayor is Ahmet Ozoglu.

The town's present electric supply is sufficient for 7 hours a day; however, 400,000 lira has been spent for new equipment to provide 24-hour service. The town's water supply now comes from wells outside the town limits; soundings are under way for new wells to increase the present insufficient supply.

Since the district has little suitable agricultural land, the main occupation of the people is fishing. Some of the catch is exported to neighboring areas, while the majority is canned. There are five canning factories in Gelibolu, the largest owned by Alaettin Kemecli, which has a daily capacity of 12,000 cans. High costs prevent export abroad and restrict sales to Turkey. In slack seasons, the plants can fruits and vegetables.

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